

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor]

Vol. IV.

Winthrop, (Maine,) Friday, December 2, 1836.

No. 44.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1836.

Chemistry for Farmers. No. 25.

COMPOUNDS OF POTASH.

Having traced the origin of potash from the vegetable, and procured it from ashes in the form of carbonate of potash—then deprived it of the carbonic acid and obtained thereby an oxide called *potassa*, and from this oxide, by separating the oxygen, obtained the elementary part of this alkali in the form of a peculiar metallic substance, called *potassium*. We will proceed to describe some other combinations of it with the other simple bodies.

With oxygen, as we have before observed, *potassium* forms *potassa*.

With hydrogen it forms no definite compound. With carbon it does not unite, but with the carbonic acid it forms carbonate of potash, which has been described, and is well known. With Nitrogen it does not unite, but with nitric acid it combines and forms a *nitrate of potash*, commonly called *salt petre* or *nitre*. This is a very common and a very useful salt. It is found in a state of nature in some caves—especially one in the State of Kentucky. It is also found impregnating some soils in different parts of the earth from which it is obtained by leeching or lixiviating and evaporating the liquor obtained.

This salt when taken from the caves is again deposited in time—but from whence it comes or how produced is a mystery not yet solved by man.

The crystals of this salt are long and striated, that is, channelled or grooved. They have a cool sharp or acrid taste—are easily dissolved in water, and contain a large quantity of oxygen. This is easily seen by throwing a small piece upon live coals—a large quantity of this gas is thrown out and a brilliant combustion is produced. One pound of salt petre yields about 12,000 cubic inches of oxygen gas—the process was described under the head of oxygen.

This substance is of immense use in the arts.—The farmer uses it to assist in preserving his beef and pork. The physician uses it as a valuable remedy in diseases, and the chemist uses it for the production of many compounds, among which is nitric acid or aquafortis, and gunpowder. To produce nitric acid a quantity of salt petre is taken, say 112 lbs. and put into a large stone ware retort—to this is added about 50 lbs. of sulphuric acid—the beak of the retort leads into cisterns containing water. Heat is applied—the gas (nitric oxide) arises, passes off and is absorbed by the water. This forms what is called *aquafortis*, being a weaker acid than the nitric. By distilling it is strengthened and the nitric acid is produced.

Gun-powder is made by a mixture of nitre, charcoal and sulphur. Different kinds of gun-powder vary in their proportions—and different manufacturers also vary in their amount of each ingredient. Common gun-powder may be set down as composed as follows: Salt petre 75 pounds, charcoal 12 1-2 lbs., sulphur 12 1-2 lbs. These ingredients should be pure and intimately mixed—then moist-

ened and beaten in a cake. This is afterwards broken to pieces and passed through a sieve or something to grain it—and then dried. Establishments called powder mills are in operation in various parts of the country for manufacturing this substance, and they sometimes blow up with tremendous force and produce the most distressing results.

It is said that the Chinese manufacture excellent powder and never have any explosions of this kind. If this be true, they must have some valuable process not generally known. (To be continued.)

Cattle Show and Fair

Of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held in Winthrop, on Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of October, 1836.

REPORT ON SWINE.

The Committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society on Swine, most respectfully Report:—That but five entries were made for your premiums on this interesting class of stock.

But the animals presented were of the most genteel and dignified variety. Your committee were peculiarly struck with the calm and philosophic manner in which they received them, and with what perfect equanimity they listened to the remarks made upon them, apparently equally unmoved whether they were of praise or censure. We cannot but recommend them as perfect patterns of that independence approaching to the lofty and unyielding deportment of the true philosopher, who views the *littleness* of mankind and the errings of their judgement in approving of this or disapproving of that, as of no consequence to them. They were exceedingly annoyed by the peltings of the storm which beat furiously upon their unsheltered heads, and rudely pushed about by some animals we have among us not a whit different from them, except the lack of a couple more legs and a few bristles—they expressed no emotion excepting a gentle grunt of sovereign contempt.

Among other things to recommend them, not the least was the faculty which some of them had acquired (if their owners are to be believed) of living and *waxing fat* upon nothing but the "*East wind*." The fellow who lost his horse just as he had taught him to "*live without eating*," had better sell his hide and buy some of these Porkers to console him under the bereavements of his faithful but unfortunate steed.

The entries of these remarkable specimens of *fasting* and *fattening* were as follows:—

1st. Sanford Howard, of Augusta, who introduced us to one Boar and one breeding Sow of the Bedford breed. The Boar was a fat, sleek, gentlemanly looking boar, and the Sow was one of your motherly beings with a brood of four-footed urchins around, objects of her maternal solicitude and pledges of her love. From all appearances she was a remarkable character, being a little more than a whole hog Grahamite, inasmuch as a trough of excellent mush stood by her untouched & unnoticed.

2d. A family of Porkers presented for exhibition only, by Joseph W. Haines, of Hallowell, of the Bedford and Mackay stock. These were beautiful

in form—gentle in manners, and won the admiration of your committee in a remarkable degree.

3d. A stubbed, hard faced youngster of a Boar, accompanied by a well proportioned *bigham'd* Sow, "*fair, fat and forty*," with several young ones of her own stamp. These were presented by Turner Curtis, of Monmouth. They were of the Berkshire breed, and we would recommend them as models of industry and fortitude, for we were credibly informed that she "*got nothing but what she grubbed for all winter*."

4th. A stout, gruff, *how ar ye* sort of a looking Boar, who, from the variety of colors on his back your committee concluded was formerly the identical "*speckled pig*" that Cuffee couldn't count—presented by Mr. Sewal Longfellow of Augusta.—He was of goodly size—had rather an important way with him, and in answer to some enquiries respecting his ancestors, gave us a look and a snarl, as much as to say "*get out of my sunshine*." We set him down as one of the Diogenes breed—he having exchanged the tub for a crate which he nearly filled.

5th. A portly, quiet, demure looking dame of a Sow, presented by Joel Chandler, of Winthrop, surrounded by a family of *young uns*—the second litter since spring. She boasted of having the blood of the Mackay's, the Bedford's and Berkshire's in her veins. And her owner confessed that out of respect to her, he did occasionally feed her with potatoes and apples, very much as farmers have been in the habit of doing heretofore.

Among this brilliant display of Swinish beauty and excellence, your committee were not a little bewildered, and might perhaps have been excited beyond proper bounds, had not a copious North-easter, made up of snow and rain, unceasingly applied itself to their bodies, and kept them remarkably cool and slow in their movements.

After the most profound deliberation, aided by the *unsolicited* advice of some kind hearted and *officious* friends, they have come to the following triumphant conclusion, to stand recorded forever in the history of Hogs, viz:—That the first premium on Boars be awarded to Sanford Howard, of Augusta. Second premium on do. to Sewal Longfellow, of Augusta. That the first premium on Sows be awarded to Turner Curtis, of Monmouth, and the second premium on do. be awarded to Sanford Howard, of Augusta.

All of which is submitted with due reverence and humility.

E. HOLMES, per order.

Butter.

MR. HOLMES:—I saw in your paper of the 18th ult. a piece on butter, in which the writer observes that as she "*considers the butter which is offered for a premium to be in a measure public property, the public have a right to express their opinion upon it*." She wishes also to enquire "*how their butter was made*." This enquiry we will cheerfully answer, so far as our own experience will enable us to. We can assure you that there is no mystery about it, and we do believe that there is no necessity of having such poor butter as we often see. It is easy and simple, but needs care and

perseverance. Our experience teaches us that there is nothing so good for cows as a full supply of good grass and water—then, care should be taken to have them milked regularly at stated hours night and morning, and the milk should not be allowed to remain 15 or 30 minutes in the pail when milked, but should be strained as soon as possible into a perfectly clean, sweet and dry vessel, and should not be disturbed until skimmed for butter—but care should be taken that it does not stand too long, for if the milk or cream be allowed to become sour before it is churned it cannot make pure butter. After it is churned it should be taken from the churn immediately and salted with pure salt—(we are not particular what kind if it is made fine and clean) and as much of the milk worked out as can be at that time—then it may stand about four and twenty hours when it should be worked again and a little more salt added. It will be necessary to repeat this operation three or four times in order to separate the milk from it, which if allowed to remain will render it impure and give to it an unpleasant taste. We have been thus particular because this is the way we manage, and we believe it to be the best and easiest method for making good butter, and should be glad to have our friends to good butter give them a fair trial, and no longer conclude that there is any secret about it.

The writer also observes that "premiums have been awarded year after year to the same individuals or those connected with some of them." We know that all butter which we have carried to the Cattle Show has taken a premium, and are we to be found fault with for it? I have not been a stranger to such observations as these before this time, and therefore withheld my butter one year from the Show, and was then complained to, and now think that I shall offer my butter for a premium whenever it is convenient, believing that others have an equal chance with myself.

This writer also enquires if "otter, carrot-juice or the yolks of henn's-eggs add to the flavor or quality of butter." We can give no information on that point, having never experienced the effect produced by using those articles. She also says that she "saw the first premium butter last year, and presumes to say that no cow ever made such butter without the aid of coloring matter." We can here inform her of her mistake, for we made the butter, (and can make oath of it) in the manner above described, and not the least particle of coloring matter added to it—and now she and all creation may know what they have a right to, and she has our sincere wishes that she may make trial and succeed.

Winthrop, Oct. 21, 1836.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

REPLY TO EDITORIAL NOTES, PAGE 270 OF THE MAINE FARMER, 4TH VOL.

MR. HOLMES:—As every person who takes the Farmer ought to have them filed for reading and reference, I shall not quote those notes, but refer the reader to them by the numbers. To the first note then, I reply—that I understood you exactly as you state your meaning in that note. To your definition of the word *sap*, I should object, if intended to apply generally; but as I suppose you meant it to apply to a particular state of the fluid substance of a plant or tree, viz: that state in which you suppose it descends to the root, I shall pass it by.

Your second note requires a more full discussion. To the facts stated in the first four sentences, and your inference in the fifth I reply—that as far as I understand the habits of plants and trees, new roots are formed simultaneously with new tops, and this

rule is so general that exceptions cannot be admitted without direct proof. That a plant with large roots, and perhaps a thousand little mouths to feed it, should grow rapidly without the aid of fluid stores drawn from buds or branches above or below ground—by the side of a snow bank or under one, need not excite any surprise to one who understands so well the rapidity with which some vegetables are formed, as you do, and that without the aid of buds or branches to begin with. That burdocks, and all other plants or trees that survive the winter, may, from the fluid stores of the roots, push out early leaves and branches of short extent, you will observe is in accordance with my theory; but, sir, it is exceedingly doubtful with me, whether your burdock, with all its stock of roots, and fluid stores, removed from its warm and genial soil, in which it delights, and set firmly in a stiff clay would make much progress in forming broad leaves and strong stalks and branches, even with the advantage of a snow bank by its side. Again, you argue, because soon after the leaves, &c. start, the root loses its peculiar juices and becomes comparatively inert—that the sap of the root is expended in forming the young stem. Well, sir, suppose we should find in the spring, when burdocks grew again, your young stem as inert as the roots from which it grew, will you infer, or allow me to infer, that it did not draw its nourishment from the roots, because it wanted those properties peculiar to the roots in winter! "Sauce for goose, sauce for gander," says the old maxim. I should be willing to rest the issue of the whole case here, so far as respects burdocks and similar plants. But, sir, how do we know these peculiar properties are so closely connected with the vital principle in plants and trees? Some phisiologists suppose the excrementitious substances of plants and trees descend to the roots, and are voided by them. How, then, on this theory, can we determine whether these peculiar properties are not peculiar to the excrementitious substance of plants, and having descended to the roots in autumn, and in consequence of the "dormant state of the roots, are not voided until roused by the stimulus of spring?" Reference to animal life would, by analogy, strengthen this idea. Animals who remain torpid during winter, do not while in that state, pass these substances; and we also know these substances in animals have "peculiar properties."

Respond to third note. Your inference is not warranted by my remarks to which that note refers. I guarded against such a contingency.

To your fourth note, I reply—suppose you cut into the roots at the same time it flows so freely from the trunk, and should find little or no sap flow from them, will you admit it as proof the sap is not stowed away there? If you will try this experiment and the sap flows more freely from the roots than from the trunk, or branches, I will confess myself cornered in the argument, if you will do the same if it does not.

To your fifth note, I reply—you mistook grasses for grapes—but you may try the same experiment if you please in February or March—not in the spring mind ye, after the dormant roots are roused. As to clover, I doubt entirely it being a biennial plant. I have been examining lately my clover roots, where the tops went to seed, and find them starting as vigorously as those are, where the tops were cut off in the blossom. I have frequently seen similar instances and so of course do not believe this doctrine.

But last, though not the least gun in the argument, your strawberry root "would probably all

have perished if the sap had not descended into the crown of it from the leaves." Now, sir, I don't believe you know any thing about this idea as matter of fact. That the precreating or reproducing powers of animals and plants, is limited in many cases to particular parts, is a fact we are certain of, and also that a portion of some fluid substance is necessary to vitality in plants, trees and animals, and we know also that the existence of fluids are necessary to the existence or vitality of every part, whether possessed of this reproducing principle or not. Now I believe whenever this principle is found in animals or plants, there are organs furnished by nature to perform those secretions necessary to separate and concentrate those fluids required for this purpose. And it must be obvious, if we admit this to be the case, that a considerable portion of the sap must be needed in the branches of some fruit trees in the winter, (that is, if sap is necessary to the vitality of this principle during winter,) for the fruit buds are formed in autumn; and these, as has been demonstrated, may expand and blossom without the aid of sap from the roots in the spring.

It is evident this reproducing principle of life in plants or animals is something distinct from sap or blood; for both may exist without it; and had all the sap in the leaves of your strawberry been wasted in the air, or the leaves cut off with a knife, there had still existed in the crown of it a vigorous living principle. Such is the case with the grasses, and the strawberry is much like them. It seems to be the established law of nature, that animals as well as vegetables, should depend upon constant supplies of nourishment or food from that source where nature has provided it for them, to sustain life. None of them appear to be capable of laying up a store of much amount to grow or live upon.

With respect to this subject, I should like to see it discussed in the Farmer by some one capable of throwing some light upon it; and who should be able to produce facts to sustain his reasonings. It is of little use to enquire if the sap from a sugar maple does not come a little more from the roots than the trunk or branches, if tapped in February or March, without giving any facts in proof of the affirmative or negative of the question. We might perhaps get clear of the burthen of proof, where we had more to offer; but this settles nothing. I have said nothing about friend or foe in this discussion—I can't afford time and paper for vain compliments. I call all friends interested in the prosperity of agriculture.

J. H. J.

The Wheat Question.

MR. HOLMES:—Your correspondent, J. H. Jenne, in page 338 of the 4th vol. of the Farmer, seems so delighted with his own opinions and views, that he forgets to be decent in his remarks relative to what a poor unlearned farmer advanced in a former paper on the subject of rust in wheat. I think egotism appears so plain that I can but say he forgot to be decent. To say nothing of his Irish story of the frog, I will quote one sentence of his in proof. "How my friend a farmer could manage to understand me as he does, without he reads Paddy who shot the bird with his eyes closed, cannot perceive, for after his prefatory remarks, I cannot find one sentence in which he has not either perverted my language, misrepresented my views, or made inferences entirely at variance with the obvious meaning of illustrations presented by me." This is not the most laborious way of getting along with an opponent. Let us see how it looks on paper. You in my opinion meant to mis-

represent my most obvious meaning, or you read or wrote with your eyes shut, or you perverted my language, in my noble opinion, &c. &c. &c.

When one of your correspondents disposes of another in this summary way, in his opinion, I thought of not replying at all, but as the subject of rust in wheat is of much consequence to the public, after reading with pleasure Mr. Jenne's views on it, I also ventured to give my opinion, differing in one essential point from his, which was, that it was my belief that the injury to the wheat, commonly called rust, was by the sap or juice on rich soil, and in warm showery weather, when its circulation was great, burst through the straw, and these dried on instead of moving forward to the head, and of course maturing the kernel. I offered some reasons in support of this opinion. These Mr. Jenne breaks out and says, "it is insulting to common sense to keep repeating this old story about the powerful circulation of the sap, when some plants that grow as rapidly as any on the face of our earth can use it all up without suffering any injury, and that too under the same circumstances as other plants are that suffer with disease. This is a fact, and right in the face and eyes of your theory, and you are bound to clear this objection out of the way or give it up." Easily done. Have you lived to this age, and do you not know that some plants, by reason of the formation of their particles and their composition, being less porous or harder, can bear without injury a pressure that would ruin or burst through the straw of wheat? As you seem fond of anecdotes, which I like, I will name one to you, brought to my mind by reading your remark for me to clear up, that because some plants could bear a great pressure of sap and not be injured, therefore the wheat plant could. A certain ignoramus of a scholar while at school was told by his instructor to make and exhibit on a certain time a syllogism—he knew nothing what a syllogism was or what was meant by the term.—But after being told by some of the more knowing scholars he went to work and made one, and it read thus:—"Moses was the meekest man, Solomon was the wisest man, therefore Jonah was in the whale's belly." I only name one of your remarks when you pretended to go on in detail as to mine—others of them would appear perhaps not more logical than the one I have mentioned. I refrain from troubling the public any more with the broken language and more broken ideas of a

POOR FARMER.

N. B. I am wholly opposed to descending into personalities when writing for the profit of farmers. If any thing in the above looks like it I hope to be excused, being provoked to it by the Bobby O' Blink story.

To the Legislature of the State of Maine, for the year 1837.

THE undersigned petitioners, respectfully request, that they with their associates, may be incorporated, with customary powers and privileges, by the name of the **MAINE RAILROAD COMPANY**, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a Rail Road from Bangor, through Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner and Portland, to New Hampshire line.

The utility and importance of Internal Improvements of every variety and character, to a people who study and pursue their true interests, are too evident to be controverted. In every enlightened community they have been considered as inseparably connected with its prosperity. But the pre-eminent advantages of Rail Roads, especially at the North, may now be considered as established by the unerring test of experience. They unite cheapness, celerity, certainty and safety in the transportation of commodities and passengers, and may be used with but little interruption through the year. As to all the purposes of beneficial communication, in war as well as in peace, they are admirably adapted to the end for which they were designed. They in a measure annihilate space—bring distant places near, and render valuable and bring into cultivation lands lying remote and otherwise valueless. They essentially aid the interests

of the laborer, farmer, mechanic and indeed all the operative and industrious classes of the community—affording new facilities for transporting to market the products of their labor. All that is taken from the expense of transportation is added to the value of the article transported; and by cheapening the rate of carriage many articles are rendered valuable which would otherwise be worthless.

As yet, little in the way of Internal Improvements of any kind, has been attempted in Maine. In this respect many other States are far in advance of us, and have gained to themselves inexhaustible treasures of wealth as well as renown, and have set us examples worthy of imitation. Some of them have undertaken and accomplished the work themselves—others have encouraged and lent a helping hand to individual and corporate enterprise.

The situation of Maine at this time is peculiarly favorable for the encouragement of every public interest. Free from debt, or nearly so, and rich in resources—in the virtue intelligence and indomitable spirit of her citizens, should she see fit to achieve a work like the one here proposed, or a portion of it, she could have no difficulty in providing the means for its accomplishment as fast as they would be required.

If the Legislature should consider this project, embracing a work running almost from one end of the State to the other, nearly upon the line of the Atlantic and sufficiently distant therefrom to be out of reach of the enemy in time of war, in the same point of view, that we have regarded it, and should unite with the petitioners in the opinion, that the general prosperity is intimately and essentially involved in its prosecution, they must come to the conclusion, that now is the proper time for its commencement—now, while land and labor, and materials are comparatively cheap, and all the means necessary for its accomplishment are within the power of the State and of its citizens.

And here your petitioners would ask, what object of a public nature can be presented, more appropriate for the application of the portion of the Surplus Revenue of the General Government falling to this State—or what object can be found combining so extensively and generally the interests of the whole mass of the community. Places there are indeed which would enjoy more immediately, and in a higher degree, the benefits of such a work; but its advantages would most assuredly, and in no parsimonious measure, reach and enrich every class and every section. And can any object be sought out where a safe investment of the surplus fund could be made—the immense and fast increasing travel and transportation, would insure its productiveness—and if a return of money should be required by the General Government, it would probably be in time of war, when the travel and transportation would have increased to such an extent as to render it the most desirable stock to capitalists in the market, at the same time that Bank and other stocks would have decreased, and the State would thus be enabled to discharge their liability to the General Government with a fair prospect of reserving a bonus to themselves.

During the current season, Lt. Col. Stephen H. Long, U. S. Top. Engineer, well known throughout the Country for his experience and high qualifications for the service, under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvements, and employed by them, made a Reconnaissance of so much of the contemplated route as lies between Portland and Bangor, and it is understood that his report which will be made to the Board in season to be communicated to the Legislature at an early day of the session, will be highly favorable to its feasibility and cheapness of construction. To follow up to its accomplishment, a project so nobly begun by the Board of Internal Improvements and so vastly important to the citizens of the State, is the great object of your petitioners, and they propose that their charter shall embrace as far as his reconnaissance extended, the route selected and recommended by Col. Long. Your petitioners believe every citizen in the community should have the privilege of subscribing for stock, and that the charter should be so guarded in its provisions that it shall not fall into the hands of individuals who have no object in view but to sell it out on speculation. If this application were intended to advance the views of individuals, or to foment the divisions of party—if it promoted the interest of the few, at the expense of the many—if its bene-

fits were limited as to place, or fugitive as to duration, then might we expect it would be received with indifference and neglect; but believing the overflowing blessing from this fountain of public good, will be as extensive as the State, and as durable as time, they cannot but entertain a full and perfect confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the Legislature will foster and cherish it. Your petitioners append hereto some provisions which they would be glad to have incorporated into their bill.

Reuel Williams, James L. Child, Daniel Williams, James W. Bradbury, John H. Hartwell.	} Committee of Augusta.
Mark Trafton, Samuel Veazie, Thos. A. Hill, Edward Kent, Edward Smith, Amos Patten, S. H. Blake, Eber French,	
Stephen Stark, David Brown, David Hanton,	
Joseph Eaton, Amasa Dingley, J. R. Abbot, Abiel Getchell, Joseph H. Davis, Henry B. Osgood, Nathan Fowler, Milton Philbrook, Columbus Burrill, William Bryant, Thomas Conner,	
	} Committee of Bangor.
	} Committee of Clinton.
	} Committee of Winslow and Vassalborough.
	} Committee of Fairfield.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That with their associates and successors be and they are hereby created a body corporate by the name of the **Maine Rail Road Co.** with power to locate, build and maintain a Rail Road from some point in Bangor, through Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner and Portland, to some place at the Western line of the State of Maine with such branch ways as the Directors may deem necessary, and shall be entitled to all privileges and subject to all liabilities according to the Laws of the State of Maine, defining the powers of Rail Road corporations; and also with all privileges and subject to all liabilities of similar corporations.

SEC. 2. The Governor with the advice and consent of the Council shall appoint three commissioners who shall have the whole management of the corporation until the officers shall be chosen.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners within twenty days from the passage of this act, to have books open (at least ten days) at proper places for subscription to the capital stock and give notice in all the papers in this State, two in Boston and one in New York.

SEC. 4. The commissioners shall have a Secretary who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty to keep a record of the doing of the commissioners.

SEC. 5. If more stock is subscribed for than the whole number of shares in the capital stock, then the commissioners shall average the same; if less, then they may dispose of the same for the benefit of the corporation.

SEC. 6. All persons subscribing for stock shall pay five per cent at the time of subscribing, and at the closing of the books twenty per cent shall be paid in notes payable in four equal payments of three, six, nine and twelve months, the commissioners giving scrip for the same; said notes to be made satisfactory to the commissioners and when paid to be allowed for assessment.

SEC. 7. The President and Directors may borrow such sums of money as may be wanted to complete the work not to exceed fifty per cent of the capital stock, and a lien is hereby created on said corporation for said loan.

SEC. 8. When a majority of the stock is subscribed for and scrip issued, the commissioners shall call a meeting of the stockholders for the choice of officers and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEC. 9. The board of Directors shall consist of nine, three of which shall be appointed by the Governor.

Agricultural.

Cattle Show and Fair,
OF THE CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL AND
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Fat Cattle, Cows, Calves,
and Bulls.

There were entered for premium, seventeen Cows and Heifers; the appearance of all were fair, but it is to be regretted that the entries of the cows were unaccompanied by any statement of their product of butter or cheese, (one instance only excepted) the only sure tests of their value, and notwithstanding this is one of the conditions on which premiums are awarded; in consequence of their omission your committee have awarded one premium only on cows, not feeling themselves justified in awarding premiums, judging from the external appearance of the animals alone, when it was in the power of the competitors to furnish satisfactory and incontestible proof of their value.

They awarded the second premium of five dollars to Mr James Parker, of Westbrook, for his cow of native breed; Mr Parker stated that nine pounds of butter had been made from her milk in one week on grass feed alone; this is a large product, but not sufficiently so in the opinion of your committee to entitle her to the first premium; your committee are persuaded that cows might be produced at our annual Shows by the Farmers of this County from which 12 or even 14 pounds of butter could be made per week, and it is to be hoped that another year will witness some of this description in the pens.

To Mr Edward Skillins of Falmouth they award the first premium of eight dollars, for his beautiful black Bull, twenty months old; Mr Skillins supposed him to be native, but your committee are of opinion that he is of the *Westminster* breed, a breed distinguished for the good qualities both for the Yoke and Dairy.

To Daniel T. Pierce, Esq. of Westbrook, they award the second premium of six dollars for his dark red Bull, four years old, one half *Durham Short Horned*.

To Sam'l Thompson, Esq. of Scarborough, they award the third premium of three dollars for his red Bull, three years old, part *Durham Short Horned*.

To Thomas Seal, Esq. of Westbrook, they award the premium on Heifers, of three dollars.

To Mr Robert Leighton, of Cumberland, they award the premium of five dollars for the best fat Oxen.

A Bull calf owned by Mr Moses Austin, of Westbrook, was offered for premium, but not properly entered, therefore not entitled to premium, but he was a very good animal, and your committee recommend a gratuity of one dollar.

The Bulls offered by Seth Storer, Esq. and by Messrs. Benjamin Mcshier, Robert P. Marr, and Thomas Jackson, were superior Animals, and those gentlemen are highly deserving the thanks of this Society in rearing and presenting them on this occasion.

One Yoke of fat Oxen were entered by Mr Gardner Johnson, but they were not shown to your Committee at the time of their examination.

Per order,
HENRY J. WARREN, Chairman.
Westbrook, Oct. 18, 1836.

COMMITTEE ON CROPS.

Having attended to the duties assigned them report, that on examining the number of claimants for your premiums, we regret that there were so few who were willing to give any account of the products of the soil and their labor in raising the necessaries of life. You had offered premiums for various kinds of crops, but for the most of them there were no applicants. Can the farmers in this County be satisfied to go on year after year in this business, and not know what are their profits and losses? Do they not wish to know what are the expenses of cultivating and gathering a crop of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, hay and other crops? If a merchant, mechanic, or any man in other business, should neglect to inform himself of the cost of his stock, goods, &c. we should say at once that he was unfit for his business, and he would certainly fail. Let us not be behind every other class of our citizens, but enter on our business understandingly; let us note the time of our planting, sowing, &c. with the labor and expenses, also the quantity of our crops, that we may see the profit or loss on them; in this way we can ascertain what are the most profitable crops to us, as well as the best mode of cultivation. For example, a year ago last July, when it was certain that hay would be high, a farmer had a piece of ground from which he would have taken half a ton of hay; he ploughed the greensward and turned it under as far as practicable, and harrowed it; he then carted the turf left on top to his barn-yard, then with a horse plough he furrowed 2 1-2 feet apart, and put into the trenches about 12 loads of common yard manure, sowed it with turnip seed, he thinned and hoed them, his labor did not exceed \$15; he raised 400 bushels. His hay would have been worth \$10; his turnips at the low estimate 25 cents per bushel were worth \$100. Deduct the extra expenses \$15, and hay \$10, and a balance remains of \$75 profit on half an acre. By making ourselves acquainted with the best way in which our wants may be supplied or remedied, and preparing in due season to meet them, we can avoid distress.

We award to Benjamin Smith of Gray, for 32 bushels of Summer Wheat on 15-16 of an acre the premium of 6 00
To Abraham Dow of Gorham for 201 3-4 bushels of Ruta Baga on half an acre, the premium of 5 00
Expense of cultivation \$10.35.
To David Allen of New Gloucester for 160 bushels of Ruta Baga from 30 rods being at the rate of 855 bushels to the acre, a gratuity of 2 00
To Hero Joss of Westbrook, for 17 tons 470 pounds of hay on 5 acres and 29 rods, the premium of 10 00
Your Committee by request examined a Revolving Horse Rake, though the subject properly belongs to some other Committee. We recommend that the thanks of the Society be presented to Capt. Thomas Seal of Westbrook, for exhibiting the same, and we also recommend to every farmer in the County to have one like it.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
Per order.

Penobscot County Agricultural Society.

The Committee on Bulls having attended to their duty, beg leave to

REPORT.

The number of entries for premiums were seven, made by the following gentlemen: Col. John Dunning, of Charleston; Gorham Davis, of Bradford; Thomas Pearsons, of Corinth; Harrison Waugh, of Levant; Thomas H. Norcross, of Charleston, Edmund Pilsbury, of Newport, and Eben. French, of Bangor. To whom were the following premiums awarded.

To Harrison Waugh, of Levant, for the best Bull, \$10.

To Edmund Pilsbury, of Newport, for the second do, \$6.

To Thomas Norcross, of Charleston, for the best 3 years old, \$4.

To Gorham Davis, of Bradford, for the second best do, \$3.

E. F. CRANE,
REUBEN BALL.

Levant, Sept. 28th, 1836.

[Minority Report on the same subject.]

To the Trustees of the Penobscot County Agricultural Society;

Gentlemen: The Committee to whom was referred the duty of assigning the Society's premiums on Bulls, at the late Cattle Show, could not unanimously agree, and as it was my misfortune to be in the minority of that committee, and as I am also unfortunate in differing entirely in opinion, in regard to the requisite points of a good Bull, I beg leave to submit my own views in the case, and leave for the public to decide, whether my associate, or myself, are in the mistake. I will here state, that nothing in this communication is intended to give rise to any personal feelings, either on the part of my associates on the committee, or the owners of the competing animals. I do consider that the reputation and good points of a bull which

is held up for public approbation, are as much the property of the public, as is the reputation of him, who, seeking for fame in the halls of legislation, gives his name and reputation to the public, to handle as they please.—With this view of the case, I shall proceed to point out the virtues and defects of the two Bulls which stood competitors for the Society's premium—which were, the bulls of Edmund Pilsbury, of Newport, and Harrison Waugh, of Levant. Mr Waugh's bull was adjudged by my associates the better of the two; and the only reasons which I was favored with, were, that the bull of Mr W. was a trifle larger in the girth, and that his hair was the smoothest; with the addition, that other persons were overheard to say that he was the best animal. One of the committee also acknowledged that he was ignorant of the points from which to judge; that he had paid little attention to the examination of the animals, and should rely upon the opinions of others. But having incidentally expressed a preference for the bull of Mr Waugh, he could not recall it, without examining the animals again; but they had left the pens before we returned to view them a second time.

I will acknowledge the bull of Mr Waugh to be a tolerably good animal, and would not condemn him as worthless, when I say, that the bull of Mr Pilsbury is far better, and would add, that I was doubtful whether either ought to be entitled to the first premium, because we have not yet attained that perfection in our breed of cattle, which can be considered best. The standard of our Society should be fixed too high, and our first and most important premiums too well based, to be approached and won by animals possessing no merit above mediocrity.

I consider Mr Pilsbury's bull in all respects superior to Mr Waugh's. His proportions and mechanical arrangements are of better workmanship, and of more correct architecture; his head is small and well proportioned; his eyes well set—neck small, where the head is set on—thick, round, deep brisket—round barrel body—straight on the back—broad across the loin—a long hip, and a handsome whip tail—straight, thin legs, and his shoulder bone sits in a proper angle to combine strength. These are a small part of the points requisite to frame a good animal, and are some of those in which Mr Pilsbury's bull excels Mr Waugh's—which has a large, disproportioned head, with horns of an unusual size, where they leave the head; his neck is thin and very deep, almost to his chin; thin and flat bodied, consequently narrow across the loin; short hip, and thin across the stifle—in fine, wanting a large proportion of the points which, in my opinion, build a good animal. Mr Pilsbury's bull has worked hard through the season, and matched a heavy ox; has been three journeys to Bangor, which is 30 miles distance, and when at home, has been constantly hopped in the pasture; while Mr Waugh's bull, I understand, has done no work of consequence, and has been constantly stabled and well fed.

This is a brief sketch of my reasons for differing in opinion with my associates, and which I have no objection to submit to the consideration of the public, and will abide the decision of that tribunal, which can seldom err.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI P. BURRILL.

REPORT,

Of the standing Committee on Stock,
To the Trustees of the Penobscot Agricultural Society.

The standing Committee on Stock appointed sub-committees to whom separate and peculiar duties were assigned, and whose reports, in connection with our own, furnish a description of the Stock with the names of the owners and the premiums awarded.

The entries of Stud Horses were: The Morgan Gleaner, of a dark sorrel color, 5 years old by Edward R. Favor, of Dover.

The Morgan Post Boy, of a dark chestnut color—7 years old, by John Spaulding, of Dover.

A Gelding Horse, dark brown color, 8 years old, by Henry Butman, of Dixmont.

A grey Gelding Horse, 4 years old, by Amasa Stetson, of Stetson.

A light sorrel-colored Gelding Horse, 4 years old, by Joseph Shepard, of Stetson.

A breeding Mare, by George Waugh, of Levant

A breeding Mare, by Benjamin Clark, of Levant.

A breeding Mare, by John Eastman, of Bradford.

A Mare not kept for breeding, by George Waugh of Levant.

A Mare not kept for breeding, by Alfred W. Leavitt, of Levant.

A Mare not kept for breeding, by Elijah Fisk, of Levant.

A Mare not kept for breeding, by Wm. Eddy, of Corinth.

A three years old Colt, by Nathaniel Smith, of Corinth.

A three years old Colt, by Joseph Johnson, of Corinth.

We awarded the highest premium, \$10, to Mr Favor, for his Morgan Gleaner. We consider him a superior horse. His limbs are elegant and muscular, his movements graceful and vigorous, and the symmetry of his form excellent, indeed. But his head, and ears in particular, are rather clumsily cut, and detract very considerably from his beauty, which, if they were in keeping with his other proportions would be almost unrivalled. His size is rather small for the chaise or draft, but sufficient for a light wagon, gig, sleigh, or the saddle. We do not doubt his capacity of performing much labor. But we should estimate him more highly if he were taller by a hand, deeper, longer, and heavier by some two or three hundred pounds, because he would then be capable of performing any service to which the horse can reasonably be put.

Mr Favor is deserving of praise for his efforts to improve the breed of our horses, and we hope he will persevere till he shall procure, if possible a perfect horse.

We should have given the second premium, \$6, to Mr Spaulding, for his Post Boy, if he had stood and been owned in this county all of the present season. But it was stated honestly and frankly by Mr Spaulding that the duty on him was paid in Livermore, where he did service during the earlier part of the season; of course he was not entitled to a premium.

We gave the first premium, \$4, to Mr Henry Butman, for his Gelding horse. He is, in every respect, a very superior animal, of great muscular power, bottom and speed. He combines prodigious strength and a hale robust constitution with first-rate action, blood and mettle.

The other horses and mares exhibited were valuable animals, but, in our opinion, not so decidedly superior in all important points, and consequently, they could not receive a premium.

We gave to Mr Joseph Johnson, the premium on 3 years old colts, for his grey colt. The second premium was not awarded, because not deserved.

We were much gratified to see so much interest felt in the improvement of our Stock, as was manifested by the increased number and better quality of the entries of this over the last year. Though all the owners did not, and could not, from the nature of the case, be rewarded with a premium, yet they all merited one, perhaps; if not for the superiority of the Stock, for their laudable and generous exertions to improve it.

We shall be pardoned for taking this opportunity to urge the vast importance of introducing into every town in the County, first-rate Stud Horses, Bulls, Bucks and Boars. We must associate together for that purpose, if we are not able to purchase them singly and alone. Let us set the example—encourage such and none others. An enlightened community will support them by a generous and liberal patronage: if not immediately, at no distant time; the people will soon learn that by so doing they will greatly promote their own interests. And Yankee vision in such matters, is as keen and true as the Eagle's in quest of his prey.

The miserable hacks, that are pampered up in the Spring, decked off with gaudy bridles and circingles and driven all over this County by Jockies for the service of mares, are a thousand times fitter subjects for the Crows than for such a business. And the Crows ought to have, and would soon have them, if we did not cheat them out of their dues, and cheat ourselves worse too, just because we can get foals cheap—cheap is it? no, indeed, it is not; for they are worth nothing, or but little, at the best. We should prefer the bots, because it costs less to maintain or get rid of them.

We do wish some gentlemen in each town, would either collectively or individually procure one or more superior Bulls, in time for the next season. And, when any man or men are at the expense and trouble of purchasing such animals, let us aid and assist them, cordially give them our countenance and support, and lend and exert our influence to induce others to do so too. May we never be guilty of the meanness of running them down, and finding fault with them, simply to gratify our own spleen and envious disposition withal. If they are good animals, let us avail ourselves of their service; if not, let us show our sincerity and good judgement and public spirit by obtaining better ones.

The wool growing business is, perhaps, more profitable than any other department of farming. But great improvement in our breed of Sheep is absolutely necessary to render it as profitable as it may be. And for this purpose we should ascertain, select and bring upon our farms the species of Sheep most approved for vigor of constitution, richness of flesh and fineness of wool.

We cannot recommend the raising and fattening of Swine for the market, for we believe it, in our county, a losing trade. Our produce is worth more before than after it is converted into pork. But we must always fatten a liberal supply for our families, at any rate. Empty pork barrels in the cellar bespeak an empty or unprovided head up aloft. We ought to get that which will make the most pork, at the least expense. Among the divers kinds of hogs kept in this county but few good ones can be found. It would be greatly to our interest to kill off the bad, and improve the good by crossing them with the best breeds in Kennebec, or elsewhere.

Cheer up, cheer up, brother farmers, let us go ahead, but not go to Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, or Texas. That would be going astern, advancing backwards. Let us not be disheartened by one, two or three cold seasons. If we do our duty seed time and harvest will not fail us. We shall raise enough for ourselves and something to spare. And if dissatisfied or discouraged by one unpropitious year, we rashly quit the homes of our youth, the graves of our fathers, the schools and the altars of our own native and blessed New England to wander to the far West, in search of blander skies and more fertile lands, there is every reason to fear we shall gain nothing, but suffer much in our pecuniary, social and moral interests. We shall have to encounter and undergo a thousand inconveniences and hardships incident to a new Country, without any or but few counterbalancing advantages. We believe that the farmers of New England constitute the most virtuous, independent, healthy, happy, and therefore, the richest body of men in all the world. May we be profoundly grateful, to Him who has cast our lot in such pleasant places; and may the wicked temptings of discontent, desire of change or avarice never seduce us to barter away and leave so goodly a heritage.

ABBAHAM SANBORN,
EDWARD PILLSBURY,
CORNELIUS COOLIDGE, } Committee.
Sept. 28, 1836.

Public Education.

This subject has claimed the attention of all free governments, more or less, both in ancient and modern times. Among modern instances, perhaps New England ranks first on the list of those who have done the most to diffuse universal instruction, and foster primary schools. This ever has been a radical principle in our government, since the pilgrim fathers first trod the rocky shores of New England. They saw at a single glance, that if the right of universal suffrage was to be allowed, universal instruction must be extended also, and extended, too, not only to those in moderate circumstances, but to the poorest of the poor—to the whole people—one and all without exception. Accordingly, acting up to this principle, we find them at a very early period of their history, in the midst of their poverty, making appropriations of money for the dissemination of learning, and laying a broad foundation for the mental improvement of their descendants.—And now, let me ask, have they followed up, and extended the great plan marked out by their fathers, with that patriotic zeal and enthusiastic love of knowledge, which should characterize their offspring? We fear not. How much public education is neglected, let the

numbers who can scarcely read a common sentence intelligibly, or even write their names legibly, answer. Or, let the ignorance of many of the fundamental principles of education, and want of ability displayed by those who are often installed as teachers, (because they will keep cheap,) tell to what a low ebb the PALLADIUM of our liberty has fallen.

The ancient Spartans, according to Plutarch, considered children not so much the property of their parents, as of the state; consequently, the state assumed the entire direction of their education, and all were equally instructed at the public charge.—But it is not our wish, again to introduce the iron age of Lacedemon; we think, that even the republican legislators of this country, would find it more to the advantage of their constituents, and more conducive to the public as well as private happiness and welfare of their country, and the world, were they to spend less of their time in angry and unprofitable vituperation, and endeavor to advance the general education of their countrymen another step, by a thorough revision, and improvement of the condition of these nurseries of liberty and equal rights.—our primary schools.

Let parents, also, look well to the education of their children. If they would rear them up, useful members of society, and intelligent and worthy citizens—if they would see them among the honored and respected of the land, let not a base and inordinate desire of gain, induce them to keep their children at work when they should be at their studies.

If the spirit of violence and mob law, which is making such alarming progress in our country, is ever to be put down, and brought in subjection to the laws of the land, it must be done by implanting in the minds of the youthful and rising generation, a sacred regard for the laws of their country,—laws which are of the PEOPLE'S own formation—and a just and enlightened view of our civil policy, and of those principles of equality and individual rights upon which that policy is founded. Let the divine and republican motto, to allow others the same rights which we claim ourselves, be allowed to take effect, and you will have done much towards promoting public and private happiness, and laying a firmer and surer basis, on which to ground our fondest and most aspiring hopes for the spread and perpetuity of liberal principles.

Let people remember that information is the best inheritance they can leave their children. "Knowledge is power," and if you would have your children free, and your children's children also, give them knowledge. We say again, "Knowledge is power;"—if the People possess knowledge they possess the power, and of course will be FREE!—Skowhegan Sentinel.

From the Saturday Courier.

Education of Farmers and Mechanics.

It is conceded on all hands, or ought to be, that farmers and mechanics constitute two of the most important and useful avocations of society. So important are they to civilized communities, that there is little misplace in classing them as the props and pillars of the body politic.

It has always seemed to us that, in imparting some of the prime privileges and blessings of society, there may be charged a partial neglect of their rights; and that in no respect is this more apparent, than upon the subject of education. Not but what our free schools and colleges are scattered over the land, and, to a certain extent, they are open to all: But we have never believed that these were exactly adapted to the wants of the great classes we have been speaking of. It may be well for all classes in community, providing they have sufficient time and means, to go the rounds of a thorough classical education—but the remark need hardly be made, that not one in a thousand ever has opportunity to do so. And yet there is not a boy in community, whatever may be his intended pursuit, who should not have an education of some kind.

This is the very point to be considered. What shall that education consist in? Shall the farmer learn nothing but what is necessary to enable him to sow and reap, or follow his plough? Or shall the mechanic gather only the principle of striking the anvil or shoving the fore-plane? Shall the very avocations in society, acknowledged to be of the most utility and importance, be left without

the proper institutions to impart that kind of education adapted to their different pursuits?

If the subject is looked upon as it should be, we think there can be no difference among intelligent minds. We believe that there should be a more judicious division of the means of education. Institutions of instruction ought to be reared on the basis of imparting only that kind of education, which shall be more peculiarly adapted to the intended pursuits of the pupils in after life. Our seminaries of learning should be built on a more practical foundation. If the pupil intends to become an agriculturist, he ought not to be required to throw away much of the most precious period of his life in reading Greek or Latin. He wishes to attend to those studies that lay in the path of his future pursuits—such as Chemistry, Botany, Geology, etc. So with the mechanic, and so with the merchant and any other calling of civilized society. Education is only fulfilling its proper office, when it is adapted to the every day pursuits and business of life: and there exists no reason in the world why there should not be educated farmers and mechanics, as well as educated lawyers and divines.

We are aware that our country is blessed with intelligent, educated farmers and mechanics; but they have become so in spite of the disadvantages under which they are placed. They have soared above every difficulty, on the mighty pinions of their own minds—and we glory in the triumphs of intellect which they exhibit. But while our vast and rapidly extending country abounds in colleges and seminaries of learning, where are your colleges for mechanics or for farmers? Where shall they send their sons to gain a thorough practical education, adapted to the avocations they intend to pursue in after life?

There is sometimes indicated a disposition to deride any idea of imparting education to farmers and mechanics. But this is too shallow for the bestowment of thought. Let education become as universal as the general air—let it be stayed in the workshop, and linger in the field—let it go into the business and bosom of practical life, guiding, cheering and elevating. Then will it fulfil its high and holy destiny, in rendering men social, thinking, reflecting beings, and imparting the only true weapons for the defence of the great principles of human liberty.

Summary.

Liabilities of those who take Newspapers.

The laws declare that any person to whom a periodical is sent, is responsible for the payment if he receives the paper or makes use of it, if he has never subscribed for it, or ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such case is not to take the paper out of the office, or tell the person with whom the papers are left, or the publisher, that he does not wish for it. If papers are left in a post office or store, tavern or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the persons to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store, or tavernkeeper, &c., is responsible for the payment, until he returns the paper, or gives notice to the publisher that they are lying dead in the office. Such being the facts in the case, it is a query whether publishers of periodicals are faithful to the government and the laws when they allow so many frauds to be practised on them without notice. Can there not be some mutual understanding on this subject?

The following is extracted from the "Instructions to Post Masters."—"In every instance in which newspapers, that come to your office, are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice to the publisher, adding the reason, if known, why the paper is not taken out."—*Lancaster Express*.

Costs of Subsistence.

As nearly as we can calculate, the costs of subsistence in this place, and we suppose also in most of our large towns and villages, has nearly doubled within the last five years. True, the prices of labor have also increased considerably—but not, as much, we apprehend, as the costs of subsistence. It is an old remark that "business will regulate itself," and this we presume is generally true, though it takes some time for the operation—meanwhile some interests will suffer. But if one article, or

any number of articles, advances in price, the remedy soon follows in a corresponding advance in the prices of labor and other things. There are two classes of people, however, who are doomed to suffer the disadvantage of the increase of the prices of almost every thing they are obliged to purchase, whilst they have it not in their power, to the extent that others have, to provide against the inequality by raising the price of their labor. We allude to salaried men and printers of newspapers. Printers, particularly, have reason to complain of 'hard times,' for they must not increase the price of their weekly papers beyond the little sum of two dollars. If those "hard times," under which they suffer this disadvantage, brought with them also a great increase of patronage, the evil would be in some degree alleviated; but the fact is far otherwise,—such times restrict their patronage, and hence they suffer sadly at both ends of the bargain. The following table made out according to the best means have been able command, will exhibit the difference in the cost of most of the necessities of life as they are this year compared with five years ago.

	In 1831.	In 1836.
Flour, per bbl.	\$6.00	\$12.00
Butter, per lb.	12 1-2	25
Cheese, "	8	12 1-2
Pork, (round hog) per lb.	6	10
Bacon, per lb.	9	16
Indian Corn, per bush.	75	1.37 1-2
Rye, "	1.00	1.50
Beans, "	1.00	2.50
Beef, per lb.	4	4
Wood, per cord,	2.50	5.00
Hay, per ton,	7.00	16.00

The advance in the prices of rent has about kept pace with the increase in the costs as exhibited in the above table. What are the poor a going to do? Indeed, all may be called poor now, but the really rich; they can afford these things, and find at the same time a bountiful harvest in the shape of "interest." We say to the poor—brethren, economize, be temperate and industrious—and again we say economize. Let not the pressing hand of want tempt you to depart an hair's breadth from the path of honesty.—*Gospel Banner*.

How Shall we Live?

Flour eleven or twelve dollars a barrel—Rye, \$1.50 per bushel—Corn do.—Butter 25 cents per pound—Potatoes, 33 and 50 cents per bushel—Wood higher than ever—therefore, how shall we live? We will be marvellously wise and tell you. In the first place eat no cakes, pies, or things of this kind, but live on plain, and wholesome food. Buy no little picknicks, such as nuts, raisins, &c. In the next place, be economical in dress. Brush up and mend the old coat, and wear it a little longer; ditto, your other garments. Get your old hat ironed over, and let it last an extra three months. Wear cow-hide boots instead of calf-skin—they are not only cheaper, but better for cold weather. Avoid unnecessary rides. Stay at home, and if you are without a home and are bachelors, get married forthwith, and provide yourselves with one. Save wood by making your dwellings tight, and by using stoves, and keeping your doors shut! Follow these directions, and if you don't get along well enough, it is because you are lazy, and we must be pronounced poor theoretical economists.

Hampshire Gazette.

Warning to Careless Drivers.—The New York Transcript says that James McCormick, an Irishman, was convicted at the Court session of manslaughter in the first degree—for having on the 26th Sept. last, caused the death of a little girl, named Rebecca Raymond, six years old, by carelessly and with culpable negligence, driving over her, with his cart loaded with stone, and so seriously injuring her and breaking her bones, that she died instantly. There was no proof that the prisoner saw the child before he drove over it, though he turned his head round when called to, and after he was told he had run over it, refused to stop, and was entirely unconcerned at the mischief he had caused.—*Boston Jour.*

Interesting Phenomenon.—In Mr Lauriat's last balloon ascension from New York, he went up, it is said to the height of about five miles. At that height he says, "the needle of a compass he had with him exhibited no polar attraction, but wavered about at all points of the compass."

How a man married his own sister.—The Dedham Patriot says that a marriage once took place at Canton, Mass., under the following circumstances. The bridegroom when quite a small boy ran away from his parents who lived in Lower Canada. In process of time, the father died—the mother married again, and the fruits of this union were several daughters. The daughters grew up and the parents not having the means to support them, they went to work in factories.—One strayed to Canton factory, where by a fortuitous circumstance, the runaway happened to be at work. He soon became acquainted with this girl, and before a full history of each other's origin was developed, married her. In a few days it was ascertained that they both had one mother. This of course greatly confused and astonished both parties, from which arose strong conscientious scruples as to the propriety of brother and sister living together in a state of matrimony; and upon mature consideration, they resolved mutually to dissolve their connexion as man and wife.

Acting the pun.—In a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman who was sitting next to the fire-place, to ring the bell. 'I never before' said the gentleman, 'heard of acting a pun, but for once I will try.' So saying, he rose, pulled a gold ring from his finger, approached the lady who had requested him to ring the bell, and who was the finest in the room, and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers; saying 'it is with much pleasure, indeed, that I obey your orders, and thus ring the belle.'

Potato Bread.—The best of bread may be made by mixing one-third potato with two-thirds flour. Our fair readers, at least those of the 'working-men's' sort, will understand us when we advise them to select the dry or wealy varieties of potato. Boil them or steam them, leaving them as dry as practicable; peel them, rub them through a coarse wire sieve, and work this product into the flour in the same manner that 'shortening' is usually mixed in. The best of all pence are the pennies we save. And this little contrivance brings flour down to the old price.—*Brattleboro' Democrat*.

Warm Clothing vs. Croup.—Eberle in his excellent work on the diseases of children, says, the mode of clothing infants with their necks and upper part of the breast bare, cannot fail to render them more subject to the influence of cold, and its dangerous consequences. In this country, especially among the Germans, who are in the habit of clothing their children in such a manner as to leave no part of the breast and lower portion of the neck exposed, Croup is an exceeding rare disease. Whereas in cities, or among the people who adopt the mode of dress common in cities, this frightful disease is, in proportion to the population, vastly more frequent. During a practice of six years among the 'Pennsylvania Dutch,' he met with but a single case of this affection; and this case occurred in a family who had adopted the present universal mode of suffering the neck and superior part of the breast to remain uncovered.—*Baltimore Transcript*.

Horrible Death.—In cleaning up the machinery of the steamboat Massachusetts on Monday, on her arrival from Providence, the body of a man was found lying on the floor of the engine house under the crank, with every bone crushed, and presenting an awful spectacle. He was a German aged 25, Alois Eldracher, a carpenter, who came aboard at Providence, partly inebriated. In his pocket was found some money, and a letter from his father in Germany, acknowledging the receipt of one hundred francs.

A little child, between 6 and 7, of the Female Seminary near Hackney, (England) was confined in a dark cellar, where, in spite of her screams, she was left to remain till morning, when she was found in a state of complete idiocy.

Wooden Nutmegs Outdone.—Among the thousand wooden notions manufactured in Rochester, one of the most singular is the newly invented hames for horses. The article is designed to supersede the use of the common stuffed leather collars; and singular as it may seem to the unreflecting, one of the chief recommendations it pos-

asses, is the freeing the horse from the galling miseries resulting frequently from the use of the ordinary collar. The wooden collar is so turned as to be well adapted to the form and motion of the horse; it keeps the neck and shoulders cool and free from sweat; and is an article well deserving attention, not merely for its ingenuity, cheapness, neatness and durability, but also on account of humanity for its influence in freeing a noble animal from the suffering so frequently occasioned by the article now in common use. Let those who feel disposed to laugh at such wooden notions, see and judge for themselves before they excite their wit in ridiculing the newly invented hame or wooden collar. Messrs. Wing and Norton (one of whom is the inventor) are now manufacturing the article in the Globe building.—*N. Y. paper.*

Florida.—We have news from Jacksonville to the 11th ult. The various corps were all in motion for the Wythlacochee. The Creeks were to be at fort Drane on the ninth. Gen. Jesup had received his orders to take chief command. He had not been to fort Drane, but gone direct to the Wythlacochee, where Gov. Call would meet him. There is said to be a large supply of provisions on the Wythlacochee and at Tampa Bay. There are nearly 1000 Regulars, 1250 Tennesseans, 600 or 700 Floridians, and 600 or 800 friendly Indians in this country.

A good one.—A southern paper apologises for its non-appearance for a fortnight, by stating that its subscription list had increased so rapidly, that the stock of printing paper had run out before he was aware of it.

Latest from Europe.—The New York papers have received Liverpool dates to the 25th.

The London money market was easier.

An attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia.

The State prisoners of Ham are at length released. Messrs. Peyronnet and Chantelauze first applied to the King for remission of their sentence which was immediately granted. N. D. Ranville then followed their example with the like result; and Prince Polignac, at the solicitation of his lady and the British Minister, has had his doom changed to banishment from France, under the full weight of his condemnation and sentence of civil death.

Parliament was opened *pro forma*, on the 20th of October, and farther prorogued to Thursday, the 8th of December.

The conservative papers are rejoicing over a manifest increase of conservation, in almost every part of the country.

Hay was selling at Liverpool, at 8 pounds (40 dollars) per ton.

The death of Mrs. O'Connell was reported at Dublin, on the 19th of October. Ireland was still afflicted with tithe-disturbances.

The English steamers Magnet and Red Rover came in contact with each other during a thick fog, off the North shore near London. The Red Rover went down in three minutes after, although there were near three hundred passengers on board of each boat, no lives were lost.

The Plague was increasing at Constantinople but its virulence was much less than usual.

The Governor of Smyrna has been displaced for extortionate conduct.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 21.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At market 1600 Beef Cattle, 390 Stores, 3720 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather sales were made at very unequal prices. We quote a few extra, at \$6 25 a 6 75; first quality 5 50 a 6 25; 2d quality 4 75 a 5 25; 3d quality at 3 25 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Dull at present prices, viz: Mess \$5; No. 1, 4 a 4 25; No. 2, 3 50 a 3 58; No. 3, 2 50.

Stores.—Yearlings at \$5 a 6; two years old \$9 a 15; three years old \$15 a 22.

Sheep.—Market glutted. Sales of lots at \$1 75, 2 17, 2 25, 2 50 and 2 75.

Swine.—Two small lots to peddle were taken at 7 and 8; a very few were peddled at 8 for Sows, and 9 for Barrows.

Marriages.

In this town, on the 22d ult. by Samuel P. Benson, Esq. Mr. John C. Gaslin to Miss Mary Jane Burgess.

In Turner, by Rev. George Bates, Mr. Church P. Leavett to Miss Mary French.

By Eld. Haze, Mr. Francis Safford, of Turner, to Miss Polly Millet, of Leeds.

In Gardiner, Capt. Orrin Farnham, of Portland, to Miss Catharine A. Grant.

Deaths.

In this town, on the 27th ult. William Francis, eldest son of Dr. Cyrus Knapp, aged 5 years. By the death of this interesting child, one of our brightest flowers has suddenly withered and passed away. The afflicted parents must console themselves, for it has been only transplanted to a perennial garden, where it shall bloom and flourish in eternal life and vigor.

In Kennebunk, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. James Mitchell.

In Saco, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaines, aged 55.

In Ruxton, Mrs. Sarah Jordan, aged 81.

Notice.

The subscriber is now prepared to attend punctually to the branches of *Horse and Ox Shoeing.*—He has half a dozen first rate *Sleighs*, new model, for sale low for cash or approved credit.

H. GOULD.

Winthrop, Nov. 30, 1836.

Stoves & Fire Frames.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Stove, Hardware, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron business at the stand formerly occupied by Richards & Norcross, opposite the Augusta Hotel, and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves;—among which are the Prophecy Cook Stoves, which are highly approved of by those who have used them, being well calculated for saving of fuel and labor; the Premium Cook Stove, of similar form and various sizes; Wilson's, James', Low's, and Gothic Cook Stoves. Fire Frames, of various sizes and patterns; superior Frames for Kitchens and Parlors; also *Grates*, Franklin Stoves, and Close Stoves suitable for Meeting Houses, School Houses, and Shops; Sheet Iron Stoves, Funnel, Sheet Iron, Zinc, and Copper, Cast Iron Pumps, Oven and Ash Mouths, Boiler Mouths with grates, together with a variety of house-keeping articles, such as Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, Britannia Ware, Lamps, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Knives and Forks, of all qualities; Spoons, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Boilers, Sad Irons, Bellows, Brushes, and various other articles. He invites those who are in want of any of the above articles, to favor him with a call, where any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as elsewhere. He intends hereafter to keep a full assortment of custom made Tin Ware, of the best of stock. House Gutters and Conductors, and every article called for will be furnished at short notice.

EDMUND D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1836.

34tf.

Notice.

The subscriber having contracted for the support of widow EUNICE NORCROSS, a town pauper, of Fayette, for one year from the 7th day of last March, and having made suitable provision for her support at my house, but the said pauper refuses to accept of them. All persons, therefore, are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL HERSEY.

Fayette, Nov. 26, 1836.

Notice.

The subscriber has a first rate BOAR, of the Mackay, Bedford and Berkshire breed, which he will keep for those who are desirous of improving their breed of Swine.

JOEL CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Nov. 7, 1836.

MISS JOHNSON

Has recently received an assortment of the SATIN BEAVER BONNETS, (Grecian style) of a variety of colors—among which are—green, slate, drab, &c. and would respectfully invite the Ladies of Winthrop and vicinity to call and examine for themselves, at her shop near the Temperance Hotel.

Winthrop, November 30, 1836.

Satin Beaver Bonnets.

This splendid article having been universally worn in Europe, and so much admired by the Ladies of New York, Boston, and Newburyport, the Ladies of Winthrop and its vicinity are invited to call at the shop of the subscriber, opposite the *Winthrop House*, in Winthrop Village, and examine his stock of Ladies' and Misses' *Satin Beaver Bonnets*, of an entire new description,—which, for beauty, style and quality, far surpasses any thing of the kind ever offered to the public in the County of Kennebec.

The Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at their last Show and Fair, says:—"We examined a number of *Satin Beaver Bonnets*, and wishing to encourage the production of such articles as will shield the fair heads of the Ladies from the rude attacks of cold winter—we recommend to the manufacturer of this article (Mr. Thomas Newman) a gratuity of one dollar."

He has also on hand and for sale, a large assortment of *Satin Beaver and Fur Hats—Caps, &c.*

T. NEWMAN.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1836.

Selling Cheap for Cash.

Buffalo Robes—Fur Caps—Boy's Hair Seal do Ladies' Black Silk Plush Bonnets—Drab do. newest fashion—Plain Castor Hats—Brush do.—Drab, Otter and Beaver do.—All other kind of Hats usually worn in the country, at wholesale or retail for cash or credit as may suit purchasers.

ALSO, TO LET OR SELL, the well known *Tavern Stand* in Winthrop Village, now kept by Dr. E. C. MILLIKEN as a Temperance Tavern.—Possession given 8th of April next. Terms made known by application to the subscriber.

DANIEL CARR.

Winthrop, Nov. 15, 1836.

Advertisement.

I have a BOAR from the Mackay Sow of Sanford Howard's, and the Haines Boar that took the premium in 1835, for the use of Sows.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Nov. 18, 1836.

High School.

The winter term of MR. JEWETT'S SCHOOL, for young Ladies and Gentlemen, will commence, at the Masonic Hall, on the first Monday in December next.

Instruction will be given in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Logic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Navigation, Surveying, and in the Greek and Latin Languages. Weekly exercises in Declamation and Composition will be required.—Tuition in the common English branches \$3.50; other branches \$4.50 per quarter.

Winthrop, Nov. 23, 1836.

Notice.—Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now lives in Winthrop, about 3-4 of a mile from Winthrop Village, on the stage road leading from Augusta to Winthrop, Monmouth, and so on to Portland, consisting of 140 acres—if the purchaser rather not have but one hundred acres he can be accommodated with that—well wooded, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation—a large two story House, two Barns, and all other necessary out buildings, all of which are in good repair. Said Farm is about complete as to fences, mostly wall, a good Orchard, &c. In fact, it is as good a farm and as pleasantly situated as any in the County, and just such a Farm as one would want that wants all things about right. Call at the premises and see for yourself.

Terms to accommodate the purchaser,
JOSEPH ADDITON.

Winthrop, August 12, 1836.

Poetry.

From the Boston Courier.

Thomas Tusser,

A good, honest, homely, useful old rhymers, was born about the year 1520, near Witham, in the county of Essex, England. He died about the year 1580, in London. The course of his industrious but unprosperous life, is related by himself, among the multifarious contents of his homespun Georgics,—a work once in such repute that Lord Molesworth, writing in 1723, and proposing that a school for husbandry should be erected in every county, advised that Tusser's old "Book of Husbandry" should be taught to the boys to read, to copy, and to get by heart," and that it should be re-printed and distributed for that purpose. Tusser's Poem, though in all respects one of the most curious books in the English language, and once one of the most popular, has never been included in any general collection of the poets. Robert Southey inserted in his "Select Works of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Johnson," and the few copies of that book afford, probably, the only copies of Tusser's Poem that are to be found in this country. The following verses are a part of "September's Husbandry," and are introduced, as a digression, with this excellent admonition:—

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miss,
For lender and borrower noyance it is;
Then have of your own, without lending unspilt,
What followeth needful, here learn if thou wilt.

HUSBANDLY FURNITURE.

Barn-locked, gofe-ladder, short pitchfork, and long,
Flail, straw-fork, and rake, with a fan that is strong;

Wing, cartnave and bushel, peck, strike ready hand,

Get casting shouel, broom, and a sack with a band.

A stable well planked, with key and with lock,
Walls strongly well lined to bear off a knock;
A rack and a manger, good litter and hay,
Sweet chaff, and some provender, every day.

A pitch-fork, a dung-fork, sieve, skop, and a bin,
A broom, and a pail, to put water therein;
A hand-barrow, wheel-barrow, shovel and spade,
A curry-comb, mane-comb, and whip for a jade.

A buttrice, and pincers, a hammer and nail,
And apron, and scissors for head and for tail,
Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather and nail,
With collars and harness, for thiller and all.

A pannell and wanty, pack-saddle, and ped,
A line to fetch litter, and halters for head;
With crotchets and pins, to hang trinkets thereon,
And stable fast chained that nothing be gone.

Strong axle-treed cart, that is clouted and shod,
Cart-ladder and wimble, with perser and pod;
Wheel ladder for harvest, light pitch-forks and tough,

Shave, whip-lash well knotted, and cart rope enough.

Ten sacks, whereof every one holdeth a coom,
A pulling-hook handsome, for bushes and broom;
Light tumbrel and dung-crone, for easing Sir wag,
Shovel, pickax, and mattock, with bottle and bag.

A grindstone, a whetstone, a hatchet and bill,
With hammer, and English nail, sorted with skill;
A frower of iron, for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a saw-pit, good husbandry bath.

A short saw, and long saw, to cut a-two logs,
An axe, and an adze, to make trough for thy hogs;
A Dover Court beetle, and wedges with steel,
Strong lever to raise up the block from the wheel.

Two ploughs and a plough-chain, two culters,
three shares,

With ground clouts and side clouts for soil that sow tares,

With ox-bows and ox-yokes, and other things mo,
For ox-team and horse-team in plough for to go.

A plough-beetle, plough-staff, to further the plough,
Great clod to asunder that breaketh so rough;
A sled for a plough, and another for blocks,
For chimney in winter, to burn up their docks.

Sedge collars for plough-horse, for lightness of neck,

Good seed and good sower, and also seed peck;
Strong oxen and horses, well shod, and well clad,
Well meated and used, for making thee sad.

A barley-rake, toothed with iron and steel,
Like pair of harrows, and roller doth well;
A sling for a mother, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter, is hoigh de la roy.

A brush scythe, and grass-scythe, with rifle to stand,
A cradle for barley, with rubstone and sand;
Sharp sickle and weeding-hook, hay-fork and rake,
A meak for the pease, and to swing up the brake.

Short rakes for to gather up barley to bind,
And greater to rake up such leavings behind;
A rake for to hale up, the fitches that lie,
A pike for to pike them up, handsome to dry.

A skuttle or skreen, to rid soil from the corn,
And shearing-sheers ready, for sheep to be shorn;
A fork and a hook, to be tamp'ring in clay,
A lath-hammer, trowel, a hod or a tray.

Strong yoke for a hog, with a twitcher and rings,
With tar in a tar-pot, for dangerous things;
A sheep-mark, a tar-kettle, little or mitch,
Two pottles of tar to a pottle of pitch.

Long ladder to hang, all along by the wall,
To reach for a need, to the top of thy hall;
Beam, scales, with the weights, that be sealed and true,
Sharp mole-spear with barbs, that the moles do so rue.

Sharp-cutting spade, for the dividing of mow,
With skuppat and skavell, that marsh-men allow;
A sickle to cut with, a didall and crome,
For draining of ditches, that noyes thee at home.

A clavestock, and rabbitstock, carpenters crave,
And seasoned timber, for pinwood to have;
A jack for to saw upon, fuel for fire,
For sparing of fire-wood and sticks from the mire.

Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horse-lock and pad,
A cow-house for winter, so meet to be had,
A sty for a boar, and a hogscote for hog,
A roost for thy hens, and a couch for thy dog.

Nursery of William Kenrick,

Nonantum Hill, in Newton, near Boston.



THIS establishment, which now comprises twenty-five acres, includes the selections of the finest kinds of new Flemish Pears, and of all other hardy fruits—selections from the first rate sources, and the finest varieties known.

74,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS, or true Chinese Mulberry Trees, can now be supplied, wholesale or retail.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses. Also, Herbaceous flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties.

Address by mail, post paid, to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass.

Trees and Plants when ordered, are carefully selected, and labelled, and faithfully packed, and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the city. Catalogues will be sent to all who apply.

Newton, Oct. 8, 1836.

8w37.

Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feel highly gratified in being able to recommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinions, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,
HENRY FARWELL,
CH'S T. CHASE,
CH'S L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of George and Enos Dillingham, or of the subscriber.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

CAUTION!

Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "Improved Hygean Medicine," "Original Hygean," "The Morrison Pills," signed by Adna L. Norcross, &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,

General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless signed by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine.

Davis & Chadbourn, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jacob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E. Atwood & Co, Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmington; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr, Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co, Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Rooth, Gardiner; W. & H. Stearns, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope.

Hallowell, Noaember 3d, 1836.

Leavitt's Rheumatic Liniment.

This Liniment has been in private use for three years, and has never failed of affording relief wherever it has been used, which fact has induced the proprietor to offer it for sale.

All he has to say in favor of it, has been said in the above paragraph, and he now offers it to the public for what it is, in and of itself. If it is of utility, it will stand without recommendation; if not, they will not impart healing virtues.

The above may be obtained of his authorized Agents, by the dozen or single, or of him at the Store of EUSTIS & LEAVITT, Dixfield, Me. and of Traders generally.

Agents.—William C. Mitchell & Co. Corner of Union & Middle Streets, Portland, Maine. Pratt & King, 28, India Street, head of Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. C. LEAVITT, Jr. Proprietor.

For Sale by DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop.

Greenleaf's Patent Cheese Press

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now in use. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,

Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836.

6m7